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THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

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# DOMESTIC MISSIONS

OF THE

## Protestant Episcopal Church.

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OCTOBER, 1861.

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FUNDS FOR DOMESTIC MISSIONS.—Though the Domestic Committee continue to pay the salaries of missionaries, the amount they now have in the treasury is several thousand dollars less than the indebtedness of the 1st of October. We trust, therefore, that the clergy and parishes will send in promptly, that we may not be obliged, in these trying times, to deny to any missionary the small stipend for which he looks anxiously, now that winter is approaching.

SUFFERINGS OF MISSIONARIES.—We could fill pages with extracts from the missionary correspondence, detailing the sufferings which many of the missionaries are at present called to endure, and which, in some cases, compel them to leave their posts and the little flocks which they tend. We leave our readers, therefore, to imagine with what interest their contributions for this blessed work are regarded, both by the Committee and by the missionaries.

CALIFORNIA.—We are glad to find that the letter of the Bishop of California, in our last number, has awakened much interest in that field among the clergy. Several are in communication with the Domestic Committee, in relation to posts in that diocese.

OREGON AND WASHINGTON.—It becomes daily more important to strengthen the forces of the Church in the extensive field under the charge of Bishop Scott. The Bishop, or the Domestic Committee, will be happy to hold communication with any of the clergy who are willing

to devote themselves to that extreme limit of our missionary work. Its remoteness, and other circumstances, may make it less inviting to the eye of sense than some other places; but it is a region where the Master has work for His laborers; and we hope the call will meet a response in the heart of more than one, adapted to it, who will be ready to say: Here am I; send me.

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NEVADA AND COLORADO.—The letter of Bishop Talbot in the last number, and that of the Rev. Mr. Kehler in this, will apprise the Church that there is urgent demand for laborers, to bear the Gospel and lay the foundations of the Church in these newly-organized Territories. Are any ready to go this autumn, before the snows of winter oppose themselves?

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WISCONSIN.—The venerable Bishop Kemper, regretting that it is inconvenient for him to attend the approaching meeting of the Board of Missions, says:

“I feel sure that the cause of my diocese will not be overlooked in consequence of my absence. I never required more missionary aid. The demands for laborers rapidly increase upon me, and the field which Wisconsin presents is ‘remarkably white to the harvest.’”

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### WASHINGTON.

Vancouver—Rev. J. McCarty, D.D.

HEREWITH I send you checks for \$16.50 for the Domestic Committee. This makes, with what has been contributed before from this place for the present year, \$100.00.

I regret to say our strength here has fallen off much beyond what I had feared. In consequence of the discovery of gold in the Nez Percés country, and the great rush to the mines, the population of the village of Vancouver is not one third what it was, in adult males, three months ago, and still they are leaving for the mines. However, the congregation continues better than I could have expected. Although Vancouver suffers at present from the mines, yet, in common with this Territory, it will share in the increasing wealth and population produced by the mines. The mines are

doubtless *rich* and *extensive*. More than two thousand people have gone to them in the last three months, and soon a missionary should be sent into that part of the country.

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### COLORADO.

Denver City — Rev. J. H. Kehler.

THE Eleventh Sunday after Trinity is a day, doubtless, that will be long and gratefully remembered by the citizens of Denver and its vicinity, and especially so by the members of my Church. We were favored with a visit from our beloved bishop on that day, who held service in the morning and evening in the Episcopal Church of this city.

In the morning, he preached and celebrated the Holy Communion. In the evening, he likewise preached and administered the apostolic rite of Confirmation, being assisted in the services on both oc-

casions by the rector. Eight candidates came forward to confirm and ratify their baptismal vows.

It was truly a most solemn and interesting occasion, and the people seemed to feel that it was such. In this remote region, distant 650 miles from the nearest clergyman of the Church, at the base of the far-famed and snow-capped Rocky Mountains, the scene presented by those solemn services was truly imposing. The like had not been witnessed by many who were brought up under the Church's teaching, since they left their homes in the States; and such services were never performed before in this region by a bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Bishop Talbot being the first to place his foot upon the soil of Colorado Territory.

The Bishop's visit, I hesitate not to believe, will be attended with blessed results.

His sermons were plain, evangelical, and practical, to which the large congregations listened with apparently the deepest interest. And while the Bishop expressed himself highly pleased with the intelligence, refinement, and seeming piety of the members of my "little flock," the members of the Church and the community at large were truly pleased with the Bishop, and consider his appointment to this interesting portion of the Church as a God-send.

He evidently seems to be the man for the place. He did not seem satisfied with the bare performance of his episcopal acts, but desired to visit my members at their own homes, that he might have a personal interview with them, and learn their religious character. Pursuing this course, I doubt not that the diocese under his episcopal supervision can not do otherwise than prosper.

The Bishop also visited the mining region, and held service the Twelfth Sunday after Trinity, at Central City. In the morning, he preached in the large theater, to a very large congregation, and in the evening, in the small theater, to a respectable audience. He likewise held service at Tarryall, Idaho, and Golden City, at all of which places the members of the Church seemed truly gratified that an opportunity had been afforded them to engage in the impressive and sublime services of the Church. During the Bishop's visit, the rector baptized five children.

We greatly need a comfortable church-edifice in Denver City, and are anxious to

erect one as soon as we can see our way open.

The congregation being self-supporting, (never having applied for, nor received aid from the Missionary Board, though the ground occupied is truly missionary ground,) they do not feel able, at present, to engage in the erection of a church, though they all admit that it is greatly needed.

We must trust in God, and bide our time.

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NEBRASKA.

Arago — Rev. S. C. Massock, D.D.

SINCE my last report, no material change has occurred in my missionary work. The divine services have been held regularly twice on Sundays. The attendance has always been very encouraging. The place is daily growing by new comers, and promises to be the largest one in Richardson county. It is important that the divine services should be kept alive with an irremissible zeal and fervor. The Sunday-school here is likewise flourishing under the most earnest care of my elder son. The station at Arago, I am sorry to say, continues without church-edifice. The building has been delayed on account of the inability of the congregation. It is absolutely impossible to commence and to finish it without aid from abroad. The times are now extremely hard; they are worse than they have ever been before. The domestic war has brought confusion and consternation on all. Owing to the summer-heat, and to the perpetual mental and bodily exertions in my work, I have been prostrated by sickness during the space of twelve weeks in the summer. Being now restored to my former health, I will exert my missionary labors, not only in Arago, but in Rollo also, which is likewise a promising station, in Richardson county, ten miles distant from Arago. The work is going onward. May God assist us and good men.

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DACOTAH.

Itinerary—Rev. M. Hoyt.

DURING the past year there has been, perhaps, some eight hundred souls emigrated to the Territory, and settled on the Missouri slope. Emigration for the present season has just commenced. Within the



last week, some twenty-four wagons have passed this point, [Sioux city, Iowa,] for the Territory; and the report is, that many more are on the way. There would, unquestionably, have been a very large emigration, but for the report very widely circulated, that this section of the country is much exposed to Indian depredations. Here, however, we have no apprehensions. 'Tis true, there is a band of the Santee Sioux, some three hundred strong, residing in Minnesota, who are very hostile, and who are prowling about, stealing horses, and what they can lay their hands upon, and that they are now very troublesome. We have to guard some forty miles of country, but have no fears of personal safety.

#### LATER DATE.

The church at Yancton is nearly finished. I hold my first service in it next Sunday. It is a log-building, capable of seating about eighty. It cost about \$250. We have no debt hanging over us there. The people have promised to build a parsonage this coming winter, at a cost about the same as the church.

Emigration in the spring opened very brisk, and we were looking for a large settlement along the whole slope of the Missouri, up to the Indian reservation. We have had on our Iowa borders some Indian difficulties, many horses stolen, and two of our citizens shot while at work in the field. These difficulties, we trust, are now at an end. We have soldiers stationed all along our borders, sufficient for protection. In Dacotah, however, there has been no danger, the Yancton Sioux being friendly. Yet reports went abroad, greatly exaggerated, and many families, who had started for the Territory, went back, or settled in Iowa. For the past two months, I know not of a family that has gone into the Territory.

Dacotah has a healthy climate, and a rich soil, and will be settled. In the spring, we shall again look for a large emigration. In the mean time, we must lay the foundation, that when the time comes, we can build.

We have, as yet, made but little progress with our church-edifice at Vermilion; nor do I deem it best to press the matter at present. The question, as to where the capital shall be, is yet undecided. Should it be at Vermilion, we shall need a larger and better building than the one proposed. Should it not, I shall push

our now proposed one to a speedy conclusion.

### MINNESOTA.

**Crow Wing, etc.—Rev. E. S. Peake.**

THE services of the Church have been celebrated at this place and Little Falls, twenty-three miles below, on alternate Sundays, with one exception, when the overflow of the road by the high water and a drenching rain, made the journey impracticable. On that occasion, divine service was celebrated at Crow Wing.

The congregation at Little Falls is composed of intelligent people from the Eastern States, who have known but little of the Church, and some of whom have been attracted by the floating theories of popular infidelity.

The more the Church system is known, however, the more it is respected and beloved. In all our work here, we feel that we are laying broad foundations for the future.

As the barriers of a false prejudice are broken down, and a love of Christian truth implanted in the heart, by the blessing of the great Head of the Church upon the "foolishness of preaching," we see the germs of those trees which promise abundant fruit in the holy obedience of a religious life.

At Crow Wing one adult has been baptized, and is preparing for confirmation. Sunday-schools, for catechetical instruction in the Gospels, have been formed at both places.

The Chippeway Mission of St. Columba has been visited every third week, divine service and holy communion being celebrated on Thursdays. The services are conducted in the Chippeway language, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, every Lord's day.

The congregation is full and attentive, and an interesting class is under special instruction, preparatory to confirmation. Bro. Johnson is accomplishing a good work among his people, and should be remembered in the prayers of the faithful.

### IOWA.

**Itineracy—Rev. H. A. Welton.**

I HAVE been itinerating since Sept. 1st, 1860; holding monthly services in Iowa Center, Nevada, and Sheffield, in Story



county, and at Winterset, in Madison county. I also held three monthly services, successively, in Newton, in Jasper county, where there are two families of church-people, but they did not think it best to continue those services at present. Newton and Winterset are towns of about one thousand inhabitants each. I have also made a visit of inquiry to Marietta and Marshalltown, in Marshall county, the latter a town of some eight hundred inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the line of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad. The population is rapidly increasing, in anticipation of a speedy railroad communication with the East. I found no Episcopalians there, but I intend, in a few weeks, to hold a service there. I saw more than 150 children gathered in two Sunday-schools, and their behavior and appearance were very creditable.

Our church-edifice at Iowa Center still lies in ruins. We have some funds contributed in New-York, and a sufficient amount in subscriptions, to enable us to rebuild. But our people are greatly disheartened by their own poverty, and the gloomy prospects of the country. My time is so much taken up by my frequent journeys, and other necessary labors, that I can not take charge of the work. Under these circumstances, it is not probable we shall begin the work of rebuilding. Indeed, it is doubtful whether we could *now* collect the subscriptions. All eyes are turned tremblingly toward the dark cloud of war which is rising and spreading, and, like a funeral pall, threatening to envelop the whole land in darkness and gloom. Our young men have gone to the wars, and Christians generally seem to trust more in arms than in the God of armies! May the Church of the living God awaken to her duty. May these days of darkness and distress prove her harvest-time, and, rocked by the storm and the whirlwind, may men learn and feel that the Ark is the refuge from the tempest, rather than the shelter in the calm. If these disastrous times continue, the prosperity of the great North-west must be materially checked; but if the word of God be true, and his promises sure, we shall not be obliged to abandon the missionary field.

The meagerness of my reports, when considered in connection with the time spent in traveling, will indicate the nature of the work the Church has to do in the

North-west. I am now traveling upward of two hundred miles monthly, in going and returning. My work is summed up in three words: "In journeyings often."

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KANSAS.

Lawrence—Rev. C. Reynolds

DURING the past six months, I have baptized five infants, added eleven to the holy communion, (present number, twenty-nine,) married two couples, and attended four funerals. This station was first aided in the spring of 1858. Since that date, forty-one have been received at the holy table. The population of Lawrence is estimated at three thousand.

The parish owns a small but neat and substantial stone church, and a stone parsonage, not yet completed. The church-site is 100 by 117 feet. The parsonage-lot is nearly an acre in area. Two other city-lots are owned by the Vestry. The number of families connected with the parish is nineteen. The number of young men, before the demand for volunteers reached us, was over twenty.

I officiate in this parish every Sunday morning, and have an evening-service on the first, third, and fifth Sundays of the month.

In Prairie City, seventeen miles south of Lawrence, we have a flourishing congregation and a very large school. I officiate there twice a month. The other services are kept up by the Rev. Mr. Hickcox, a deacon under the new canon, who resides in the parish.

Twice a month, I have service at Blue Mound, seven miles south-east of Lawrence, and once a month at Bloomington, ten miles south-west of this city.

The congregations are very large and attentive at all these places.

The war excitement is great in our midst. I fear that it will have an injurious effect upon the spiritual growth of our people.

May a double portion of God's Spirit be given to the missionary at this time.

I had purposed visiting several parishes during the present summer, but the times are so much out of joint, that little good, I fear, would be accomplished.

Col. Siegel's battle was fought within a short distance of Fort Scott, and the parishes at Olathe, Paola, and Osowattomie, are near the Missouri border, where great confusion prevails.

I am anxious to revisit these important county towns, and will do so as soon as peace and quietness are restored.

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MISSOURI.

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St. Joseph—Rev. R. H. Weller.

I HAVE nothing of interest to the Society to report. The troubled state of the country interferes greatly with our labors. Here every thing is in commotion, and business affairs in such a condition, that if the missionary stipends, in this part of the field, shall fail in October, I do not see any prospect for keeping our families from intense suffering through the winter. With that, small as it is, we may be able to struggle along. We are experiencing here the worst features of a civil war—neighbor contending with neighbor, and even families divided in the contest. For myself, I have striven to preach only Christ and him crucified, and, “as far as in me lay, to promote peace and good-will among all men.”

I have a class of fifteen preparing for confirmation, awaiting the visitation of the bishop. Our congregation continues more full than we had reason to expect, with our present surroundings.

My only prospect for food and clothing at the opening of winter is, that the first of next month will bring, as heretofore, my quarterly salary.

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Louisiana—Rev. Dr. Worthington.

The troubles mentioned in my last letter have become more extensive and aggravated. Missouri is in a blaze of civil war, extending its strifes and conflicts into every neighborhood. To a very limited extent do the sentiments of piety and charity influence the public mind. At a time when our Christianity should more than ever control us, we seem to be losing sight of it.

It is to be hoped that our people will return to their duty to God and to each other. The President's proclamation of a fast, of humiliation and confession and prayer, together with the general interest with which the people look to that day, is some evidence that we do nationally see and acknowledge our fault, and are disposed to return to our God. May that be the case very speedily!

I have continued my service as regularly as the surrounding troubles would

permit—indeed, with few exceptions, but, I fear, with little good effect.

It is hoped that in a short time the rebellion in Missouri will be suppressed; at least, to such extent, that religion will again have a larger influence.

At this time four houses of worship are partially or entirely closed by the withdrawal of secession ministers. I and the Campbellite minister (Union men) only remain in the regular service.

These troubles have pressed sorely upon me in a pecuniary way. My loss is so great, that I shall not be able to contribute so much hereafter to my own support in the ministry as I have done in time past.

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KENTUCKY.

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Hopkinsville—Rev. W. E. Webb.

SINCE my last report I have been as laboriously engaged at the various points of my field as circumstances would admit. Two Sundays, however, were lost by illness—having been confined to the house for about a fortnight with an attack of bilious fever, from which I have not yet entirely recovered. During the intense heat of the last month, I thought I would ride to the more distant points by night, which, though much more pleasant than traveling in the hot sun, resulted in indisposition. I am now well enough to meet my engagements, though not as efficiently as I could wish. We are still doing a little, notwithstanding the fact that we are on the border, and that the times are so singularly adverse. The congregations, in fact, are numerically as good as usual, but men's minds are in other things than religion. As the strife approaches or recedes, the excitement increases or abates. But we feel that God has not deserted us, and that we should now, more than ever, redouble our efforts; for work, hard work, is the best way to drive away discouragement. Human counsel in such times is vain; the great and wonderful Counsellor can alone guide our timid steps aright. It is great encouragement, however, to see the heart so many of our brethren (worse off, by far) seem to have amid their trials. But these are times to try the spirit, and to teach us our true dependence.

I am trying, in addition to our other services, to have, between the morning and afternoon services, a lecture to the colored people. As they have not been

in the habit of attending the Episcopal church here, the success is as yet but partial; but I have reason to believe that it will be a success ultimately.

INDIANA.

Connersville—Rev. J. W. Stewart.

I HEREWITH respectfully tender to the Domestic Committee the resignation of my appointment as missionary at Connersville and Cambridge City, Indiana, to take effect the first of October next. I do so with much sorrow and regret. But I am impelled to this course, among other reasons, by the absolute inability of the parish to raise a sum sufficient, with the stipend so kindly furnished by the Committee, for my support.

I have struggled on now for six years upon a bare pittance, enduring willingly many privations, in the hope of a change for the better, till I find I can do so no longer without involving myself in debt, or ruining my health in the attempt to make up the deficiency in my salary by teaching. The largest amount received from the parish any one year has been \$243; the amount received during the remaining five years has ranged from \$100 to \$150 per annum. For the coming year the prospect is still more unfavorable. I feel, therefore, that no recourse is left me but to seek some other field of labor, where I can obtain at least a reasonable support. It is proper to state that I withdraw from this mission with the consent and approbation of my bishop.

The following are the statistics of the parish for the present year: baptisms: infants, 7; adults, 4; confirmed, 3; communicants, last reported, 16; present number, 21; Sunday-school teachers, 5; scholars, 35; holy communion celebrated, 11 times; marriages, 4; burials, 4.

I tender my sincere thanks for the kindness so uniformly extended to me in all our intercourse since I became a missionary of the Domestic Committee.

TENNESSEE.

Edgefield—Rev. Wm. D. Harlow.

I HAVE nothing of interest to relate of my station. We have been proceeding in as quiet a manner as possible, in such turbulent times as these, wholly ignoring all political topics in the Church, except, now and then, endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people the Christian obligation of maintaining a charitable disposition towards all men, even in time of war—and that a state of war does not make men individual and personal enemies.

The present troubles have greatly injured the prospects of our little church. The general attendance on the services is not half as large as formerly, and the small aid I received from my people has been almost wholly withdrawn. This leaves me in a great strait, and if I shall not be able to get the \$100 now due to me from the Society, I do not know what will become of me and my family.

That God, in mercy to our people, may restore peace to the country, is my most fervent prayer.

Winchester—Rev. T. A. Morris.

The Church here is making some progress, but, owing to the distracted state of the country, the success of our school has not quite equaled our expectations.

It is still in operation, and will, we hope, prove to be an efficient aid to the Church.

I pray that the great Bishop of souls will overrule all, to the final triumph of his own kingdom.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Treasurer of the Domestic Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from August 15th to Oct. 1st, 1861.

Maine.			
Lewiston—Trinity.....	\$6 33	Rutland—Grace .....	\$4 00
New-Hampshire.			Windsor—St. Paul's.....
Concord—Chapel of St. Paul's School.....	10 00		\$24 30
Vermont.			Massachusetts.
Guilford—Christ, Miss C. Field.....	\$1 00	Fall River—Ascension, "From a poor man out of work".....	3 00
Hydeville—St. James'.....	6 25	Lenox—Trinity.....	11 51
Norwich—St. Andrew's.....	2 05	Marblehead—St. Michael's, toward appropriation for Oregon.....	54 73
		Stockbridge—St. Paul's.....	7 50
			77 04



Rhode Island.			
Lonsdale—Christ	.....	\$28 50	
Newport—Emanuel S. S.	.....	2 00	
Providence—St. John's, a member, 1/4	.....	25 00	\$50 50
Connecticut.			
Ansonia—Christ	.....	4 00	
Bahlehem—Christ	.....	5 00	
Bridgeport—St. John's	.....	10 00	
Hartford—Christ, Miss'y Soc. for Bp.			
Talbot's Church building			
Fund	.....	21 00	
"    A member	.....	50 00	
Kent—St. Andrew's	.....	3 00	
Litchfield—St. Michael's	.....	20 00	
Milford—St. Peter's	.....	7 53	
New-Haven—St. John's	.....	13 46	
New-London—St. James'	.....	100 00	
New-Milford—St. John's	.....	43 00	
Norwalk—St. Paul's	.....	40 00	
Poquetanock—St. James', for Minn.	.....	2 00	
Roxbury—Christ, 1/4	.....	5 00	
Salisbury—St. John's, "L," a thank-offering	.....	5 00	
"    Anonymous	.....	8 23	
Trumbull—Christ	.....	7 00	
Grace	.....	8 00	
Wallingford—St. Paul's	.....	30 00	
Weston—Emmanuel	.....	5 00	
Westport—Christ	.....	20 00	407 27
New-York.			
Brooklyn—Grace	.....	25 00	
Canterbury—St. John's	.....	20 00	
Canton—Grace	.....	50 00	
Cooperstown—Christ	.....	27 47	
Flushing—St. George's	.....	4 00	
Greenburg—Zion	.....	10 00	
Herkimer—Christ	.....	1 00	
Hyde Park—St. James'	.....	50 00	
Islip—St. Mark's	.....	19 00	
New-Rochelle—Trinity	.....	21 15	
New-Windsor—St. Thomas'	.....	6 92	
New-York—Ascension, "H."	.....	5 00	
"    St. James', two communicants	.....	12 50	
"    "A. N. L." 1/4	.....	100 00	
"    "A friend"	.....	10 00	
"    "Mites for Missions," 1/4	.....	7 50	
"    Anonymous, for Miss'y mentioned in Sept. No.	.....	10 00	
Poughkeepsie—Holy Comforter, a member	.....	5 00	
Schenectady—St. George's	.....	3 00	
Tarrytown—Christ	.....	25 55	418 09
Western New-York.			
A thank-offering for continued prosperity	.....	25 00	
Geneva—A friend to the cause	.....	5 00	
Sodus—For Miss'y ment'd in Sept. No.	.....	1 00	31 00
New-Jersey.			
New-Brunswick—Christ	.....		40 00
Pennsylvania.			
Forestville—Chapel S. S.	.....	13	
Kingsessing—St. James'	.....	10 00	
Lower Dublin—All Saints'	.....	52 40	
Minersville—St. Paul's	.....	3 87	
"    S. S.	.....	95	
"    Miscellaneous"	.....	50 00	
"    "W"	.....	5 00	
Philadelphia—Ch. of Our Saviour	.....	25 66	
"    St. Peter's	.....	82 27	
"    "    Vacat'n fee	.....	30 00	
"    "G. W."	.....	100 00	
Pottstown—Christ	.....	41 78	
"    In memory of two Anniversaryes	.....	5 00	
Pottsville—"C. L."	.....	\$2 00	
Radnor—St. David's	.....	20 00	\$429 11
Delaware.			
Staunton—St. James'	.....	10 00	
Wilmington—Trinity	.....	30 00	40 00
Maryland.			
Annapolis—"A poor Irish woman"	.....	1 00	
Baltimore—"K." 1/4	.....	10 00	
Baltimore Co.—St. Michael's	.....	8 00	
"    "    Western Run Par	.....	2 00	
Bladensburg—B. O. Loundes, Esq.	.....	5 00	
D. C. Georgetown—St. John's	.....	50 00	
"    Washington—"E. W." for Bishop			
"    "    Talbot's Mission	.....	12 50	
"    "    "Sigma," 1/4	.....	25 00	
Queen Anne and Talbot Co.—Wye Par	.....	25 00	
"    "    "    St. Paul's	.....	25 00	
Somerset Par—Princess Anne	.....	11 00	174 50
Ohio.			
Berkshire—Grace	.....	3 00	
Gambier—Harcourt, 1/4	.....	5 00	
Norwalk—St. Paul's	.....	7 00	
Portsmouth—Christ	.....	10 00	
"    Two Contributions	.....	8 06	38 06
Illinois.			
Albion—Rev. R. Ryall	.....		3 00
Kentucky.			
Hopkinsville—Grace	.....		5 00
Michigan.			
Detroit—St. Paul's	.....	53 65	
Marshall—Trinity	.....	17 39	
Monroe—A Friend	.....	2 50	73 54
Indiana.			
Ft. Wayne—Anonymous	.....	5 00	
Hillsboro—St. John's	.....	3 00	8 00
Missouri.			
Louisiana—Calvary	.....	10 00	
St. Louis—St. George's, a member	.....	5 00	
Weston—For Ind. Missions	.....	2 00	17 00
Wisconsin.			
Beaver Dam	.....	3 00	
Milwaukee—St. Paul's	.....	62 76	
Mineral Point—Trinity	.....	8 50	
Plymouth—St. Paul's	.....	5 00	79 26
Minnesota.			
Shakopee—"E. P. G."	.....		5 00
Oregon & Washington.			
Portland—Trinity	.....	14 50	
Ft. Vancouver	.....	5 35	19 85
Miscellaneous.			
Anonymous for N. W. Missions	.....	5 00	
Epis. Miss. Asso.	.....	100 00	
"    Miscellaneous"	.....	1,000 00	
"    "    Mary"	.....	3 00	
"    "    L. F. R."	.....	1 00	
Omitted in acknowledgments	.....	176 89	
"    P. C. H."	.....	2 00	
"    Shelburne"	.....	5 00	1,292 89
Total	.....		\$3,239 68
Amount previously acknowledged	.....		42,649 95
Total from October 1st, 1860	.....		\$45,889 63

# FOREIGN MISSIONS

OF THE

# Protestant Episcopal Church.

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OCTOBER, 1861.

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## *CLOSE OF THE MISSIONARY YEAR.*

OUR Missionary year is closed, and the Committee have now to lay before the Board of Missions, at their meeting to be held this month, their Annual Statement.

This will exhibit a very serious deficiency in funds; a result which the Church has, no doubt, recently, at least, anticipated. This deficiency has, necessarily, occasioned much embarrassment, and has led to the curtailing of a portion of the work. It is hoped that further reduction may not be required; still, this is by no means certain.

The withdrawing from any part of the field where efforts have been made to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom, and where a continuance of those efforts gave promise of success, is much to be deplored.

Every thing invites to the most vigorous exertions; and fields boundless in extent, and ready for the spiritual husbandman, lie spread out before the Church. At such a period in the world's history, and under such a condition of things as now exists in the heathen world, to have the means fail by which to aid in spreading abroad the Gospel, is indeed sad.

May God so overrule the events of his Providence as to defend our Missions from further damage, and give his people grace, to supply the means to restore what has been lost, and to prosecute the work with increased energy and devotion.

## AFRICA.

A LETTER from Bishop Payne, *dated, Cavalla, August 14th, 1861*, gives the following particulars in relation to a Convocation recently held at Cape Palmas.

It will be seen that in the course of the proceedings, a Resolution was offered, declaring that the existing financial troubles in the United States should lead Liberians and Africans to support as far as possible their own teachers and schools. This is a movement in the right direction, and one which will, we trust, result in relief to our Treasury; as well as in great good to those who are called upon to make the proposed effort.

"We closed on Sunday, twelfth instant, a very pleasant Convocation, at Cape Palmas. In the morning of that day, Mr. J. K. Wilcox was ordained Deacon.

"On Saturday, at our business meeting, Rev. Mr. Hoffman offered a resolution, in substance, 'That the present condition of things in the United States is a loud call upon Liberians and Africans to support so far as possible their own teachers and schools.' It led to a free discussion, and I trust the results will be good.

"Our general Missionary meeting (as were all the services) was well attended, and we were engaged in reports, addresses, etc., until half-past eleven o'clock at night. The reports, which will appear in our paper, you will observe, show *activity in sowing* the seed by Ministers and Catechists. And God has blessed, I believe, most of those who attended the Convocation with a determination (God willing) to be more and more fruitful in every good work. Mr. Messenger preached the Convocation sermon. I am sorry to say his health obliges him to take a short sea-voyage. He goes up in the government vessel, the Quail, and will probably be absent a month.

"Mr. Wilcox we determined to send to Fishtown, vacated by the death of Mr. Williams. I am to be assisted here for the remainder of the year by Samuel Ferguson, the most advanced member of the High School, who is looking to the ministry, while James Adams, late assistant teacher at Mt. Vaughan, goes to Rock-

town to supply Mr. Toomey's place during his absence in the United States.

"Sinoe must remain vacant at present."

In a letter of a somewhat earlier date the Bishop says:

"Our dear brother Hoffman writes of his having just returned from a successful tour to regions beyond Bohlen. He is very well, as I am also. We are enjoying the most delightful, cool, invigorating season we have ever known in Africa. I am gaining flesh. Thus God strengthens us here in our weakness, in answer to the prayers of many which we rejoice to know are ever offered up for us. With constant prayers for your Committee, and for our Church and country in this the hour of her sore affliction, I remain, etc.

## Rev. C. C. Hoffman's Journal.

CAPE PALMAS, W. A.

*Friday, April 12th.*—Visited one of my parishioners, who was very sick. Seton (native candidate for orders) went to the Bush to instruct the people.

*Saturday, 13th.*—Visited Hoffman Station; met on the Christians for prayer in one of their houses, very refreshing. A young man from the High School came to me, desiring baptism; a satisfactory talk with him. Visited another candidate, and a third called in the evening.

*Sunday, 14th.*—God has blessed us to-day. Constant labor; very tired. At 7 A.M., had our usual services for the children and household; at 10, at St. Mark's Church, united in marriage James Milnor Thompson and Isabella T. Harris. Read service and preached; baptized three adults, one of whom was a native. Crossed the river to St. James', and preached to a native congregation. Had a very interesting conversation with a native named To; he had been at Dr. Wilson's school 26 years ago. Attended a missionary meeting at night, at St. James', when one of the vestry read a report on the missions in China, and I closed with an address.

*Monday, 15th.*—The Liberian steamer arrived to-day, bringing letters, etc. Rev. Mr. G. W. Gibson arrived. Heard usual recitations.

*Wednesday, 17th.*—Took a long walk to the saw-pit to look after the lumber for the hospital; there had been so much delay about it that I was almost out of patience. Found the sawyers at work. Stopped at



the jail, and visited a prisoner, a young man of Sierra Leone.

*Thursday, 18th.*—This afternoon went to St. Mark's Church, to measure the mason-work of the new portion.

*Friday, 19th.*—Visited the parish school and also the native school at the station. Examined the children in their studies. Prayer-meeting at 5 P.M.

*Saturday, 20th.*—Visited the station. Prayer with the villagers. Mr. Harris had gone to the Bush to preach to the natives.

*Sunday, 21st.*—Preached in the open air to an attentive native congregation. Read service at St. Mark's. Mr. G. W. Gibson preached.

*Monday, 22d.*—Held a meeting of the Sunday-school teachers this afternoon. Lost our hospital-patient. He died peacefully yesterday afternoon, and was buried to-day.

*Wednesday, 24th.*—Miss Merriam quite sick, and gives us much anxiety. Engaged an assistant-teacher for the school, Mrs. Hoffman taking the general superintendence.

*Friday, 26th.*—Heard the usual recitations of Harris and Seton. Duties much interrupted by the care of Miss M.

*Saturday, 27th.*—Had a pleasant visit from Captain Roberts of the Cordelia, with his wife and two children. They were prevented by a storm from returning to their vessel till 9 o'clock.

*Sunday, 28th.*—Read service at St. Mark's. Mr. Gibson preached. Visited the Sunday-school with Captain Roberts. One of the children of the asylum very ill.

*Monday, 29th.*—The Bishop arrived from Cavalla.

*Tuesday, 30th.*—Mrs. Hoffman has high fever. Alice Phillips, a little girl of the Institution, dying. Miss Merriam very unwell. Clouds of darkness are round about us, but the Lord shines through all. Heard the recitations of James Adams to-day for the first time; he has just become a candidate for orders.

*Wednesday, May 1st.*—Sent our dear babe to Cavalla. Mrs. H. still ill. The little girl was buried to-day, Alice Phillips.

*Friday, 3d.*—Mrs. H. felt obliged to go to Cavalla to-day; her health is miserable. We hope the trip will be of service to her.

*Wednesday, 7th.*—Another scene of death. Mr. Henry Williams, our superintendent at Fishtown, was brought from there yesterday, extremely ill. He can not long survive. I visited him this morn-

ing. He had been in poor health for some months.

*Thursday, 8th.*—Mr. Williams died this morning. Made arrangements for his funeral, at which the Rev. G. W. Gibson officiated. I went to Cavalla with Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, and brought home Mrs. Hoffman, who had been sick during her visit there. Miss Merriam still very unwell, and is an object of much care.

*Saturday, 11th.*—The Cordelia sailed to-day. In the afternoon visited the station. Had a large and interesting meeting with the Christians, about 20 present.

*Sunday, 12th.*—This is the rainy month of the rainy season. Could not go to the native town to preach, but was at St. Mark's as usual at half-past-ten. Preached on the subject of Confirmation. In the afternoon, went to the station. Had an attentive congregation; preached on the subject of the Ascension. Had afterward an interesting talk with the native man "To." He seems much in earnest about Christianity. Went to see "Gray," another seeker after truth; the difficulty about his case is that common one of polygamy. Returned to visit two or three sick persons. Arriving home, found Mrs. H. with a chill.

*Monday, 14th.*—Morning occupied in hearing recitations of Seton and the examination of our catechist at Fishtown, who has fallen into the common sin of his people, to our sorrow and his shame. This afternoon, met 10 youths from Mt. Vaughan, who are to be confirmed next Sunday; the meeting was a very blessed one, and refreshing and encouraging to my soul, for God, by his Spirit, seemed to have touched the hearts of these young men. Made a visit to another candidate in the afternoon, and during the evening 8 of the children came to see me on the subject, with whom I talked and prayed.

*Tuesday, 15th.*—13 of the girls have been to converse with me about communion and confirmation; they seem very serious and sincere.

*Wednesday, 16th.*—Visited two candidates for confirmation. I received one, and would have the other postpone confirmation for the present.

*Saturday, 18th.*—Feverish, but able to go to the station, though was sick on the way in the canoe. Met the Christians as usual. The Bishop arrived from Cavalla, expecting confirmation to-morrow.

*Whitsunday, 19th.*—A bright and blessed day. We had an early service at seven

## CHINA.

o'clock at St Mark's Church. Read the morning service, and baptized three native children and one colonial youth from our High School. The names of the natives were:

George Tracy, infant of Harriet and Manton Eastburn, of our Christian village.

Samuel Bowman, an interesting child of about six years, who has come to reside with his sister, Mrs. Seton, (formerly Mary Bowman,) in our village.

Horatio Coole Merriam, a little boy, who accidentally killed his brother, and was brought to us for protection, the townspeople driving him away from town to town. He now lives in our family.

We had our usual services at half-past ten, but commenced with the litany, having had the previous services in the morning. Eighteen persons were confirmed, all young, except one. The Bishop preached, and the holy communion was administered to 84 persons, a large proportion of whom were natives, and a few the members of other churches.

In the afternoon, having dined at the house of Mr. G. T. Gibson, one of the boarders, the Bishop and myself crossed the river to the station, where about 75 natives were assembled, who were addressed, after the usual service, by both the Bishop and myself, Mr. Harris closing with prayer. We then walked to the native Christian village. All the Christians were gathered together in one of their houses, where the Bishop spoke to them and offered prayer. At night I was too much fatigued to accompany the Bishop to St. Mark's, but Mr. Yates, a candidate for orders, read the service, and the Bishop preached.

*Monday, 20th.*—Had fever, more or less, all day. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox arrived in the evening from Monrovia. The Bishop left for Cavalla.

*Tuesday, 21st.*—We had a sale this evening, of things sent us by kind friends in Providence and New-York, and sold \$80 worth, toward the enlargement of St. Mark's church. We still owe about \$200. We could find a ready sale for infants' and children's clothes, and toys; if some of our friends would make us some clothing, we should soon be able to finish the building. Made a visit to the station this afternoon. We have 39 residents, of whom 34 are baptized and communicants; except 11 infants.

## Letter from Rev. D. D. Smith.

“CHEFOO,” SHAN TOONG PROVINCE,  
CHINA, *June 3d, 1861.*

REV. AND DEAR BROTHER: In my last letter I said that I hoped to write you from some place on the “Yang tse Kiang,” far up which river I then thought I would soon be living. You will have heard, before this reaches you, that our plans have been changed; the very unsettled and distressing state of the country in the interior of China absolutely forbidding any attempt to establish a new station in that direction. We (that is, Mr. Parker and I with our families) left Shanghai on the 23d of April, and after a pleasant voyage of ten days arrived here on the 1st of May.

This is a new country to us, and one in which very few foreigners have resided. I should make an exception, however, of this particular locality, for it is this place which the French troops occupied as their rendezvous during last summer while the war against Peking was going on. Since peace has been reestablished these soldiers have been withdrawn, and now there remain but a mere handful of men on shore, and two or three ships in the harbor.

It is also a very beautiful country. Where we are living the mountains almost entirely encircle us. The harbor of Chefoo is closed in by high mountains, which come down almost to the water's edge, and on two sides are points of high rocky hills, linked with the other high land by long low sandy belts—evidently the growth of years; the drifting bottom gradually elevating and connecting the islands with the main shore. Farther out in the sea are abrupt, rocky, and apparently barren islands. From the tops of the loftiest peaks can be discerned range after range, as far as the eye can reach; broad valleys lie between, in which are many villages and towns.

There are very few rivers with water in them now; what are so called are only shallow sandy channels, which conduct the freshets from the mountains to the sea. I have seen several, and all but one or two were perfectly dry. These two were quite shallow, having too little water in them for the lightest draught boats. Besides these, deep gorges mark the face of the country in every direction, down which, during the

winter, the melting snow and rains are carried down to the sea.

The view from the top of the mountain is exceedingly lovely; the more distant hills almost purple in their hue; the rich fields in most admirable cultivation, the contrasted colors of the deep green of the wheat, and the rich dark russet of the plowed land; thick clumps of trees profusely sprinkled about, and then the blue sea spreading out before us; all these combined make as fine a landscape as I have ever seen. The towns and villages, of which there are many, are handsome, and are well built of stone and hard burnt brick. The houses are constructed very much as all Chinese dwellings, a single door-way admitting to a large court, around which ranges of rooms are built, the doors opening on the court, or else ranges of buildings parallel with each, with courts between. They are but one story in height, well tiled, and floored with hard cement.

Many of them are ceiled with firm white plaster, which is as good as any in America. Some of the walls and ceilings are covered with a kind of wall-paper of very neat patterns; this is their own invention.

The mode of conveyance in this part of the Empire is almost exclusively upon the backs of mules and donkeys. Long droves of these animals are passing constantly loaded with every kind of produce and merchandise. Some of these beasts are so small, that often, when heavily loaded with straw or other bulky material, they are scarcely visible. There is also a kind of cart, heavy, clumsy vehicle, two-wheeled, without springs, most painful to behold. These are drawn by two, three, or four mules, as the load requires. The people travel either on the backs of their donkeys or else in large heavy palanquins slung between two mules. These palanquins are made of wood or of matting, and are sometimes large enough to accommodate three persons. The motion in riding is unpleasant, twisting, jolting, jerking the poor sufferer most unmercifully.

The people, I think, are superior to those in the lower country, especially about Shanghai. Their size at once attracts attention. They are finely developed, large-framed men, and we meet many who are above six feet high.

Although they are essentially Chinese, yet their character seems to be more marked and independent. Perhaps their hardy life, living among the mountains, does much

to bring out the more manly traits of character. They are said to be (by those who have seen more of them) more religious or superstitious than those about Shanghai, clinging with more tenacity, and caring evidently more for their customs and observances.

Their temples are kept in good condition. Their processions are orderly and more respectable, and there is an appearance of vigor and earnestness, such as I have not seen before in Chinese worship.

These *decided* characteristics are such as commend the people at once to our sympathies, and give us encouragement. Although they may hold with firmness to their own heathenish rites, yet this shows an earnestness which, when rightly directed, will be far better than a stolid indifference to any religion.

The Chinese that I have hitherto seen *care* too little for any thing. It is something for which to be thankful that these people differ somewhat from them.

The customs of these people are somewhat different from those at Shanghai. One I will mention. At the latter place the dead are placed above ground, the thick heavy coffins strewed all over the face of the land exposed to the weather, or else covered with brick and frequently hidden beneath high mounds of earth. It was always a painfully unpleasant sight. *Here* we see no coffins. There are mounds of earth, but I believe the dead are buried beneath the soil. Graveyards may be seen all over the fields, some of them quite large. Trees are planted in them; broad spreading, stunted pines, cedars, and arbor vitæ. Neat tombstones of white flint, much like marble, carved with Chinese characters, are in every such burying-place. These resting-places of the dead are very neatly kept, and are quite pleasing in their effect. They remind me of our own cemeteries at home.

Although the *personal* habits of the people are not tidy, yet their cultivation of the soil is as beautiful and neat as I have ever seen. The wheat is sown in clusters, in regular rows, and in harvest-time, instead of reaping, these clusters are pulled up by the roots. The vegetable gardens are as thoroughly and systematically cared for as the most fastidious could desire. To see them from a little distance has a very pleasing effect. In the fields, the other day, I met a sowing-machine of native manufacture, drawn by a mule, by which, at one and the same time, furrows for two



rows of seed were opened, the seed deposited, and the earth drawn over the seed after they were sown.

We have been in "Shan Toong" a month, but have not yet got to work. It was more than two weeks before we could find a vacant house, and some time before we could get possession of it. We are in a village about three and a half miles distant from the port of "Chefoo." The village is called "Choo Kie," simply "the residence of the Kie family." These people, with true Chinese exclusiveness, were vehement against our coming among them. They used every endeavor to prevent us. They petitioned the Mandarin of the district, who came down and used his influence against us. They threatened to kill the owner of the house, who lived in another village, for daring to bring foreigners among them. They sent various deputations of their own friends and of some foreigners here. They called on the English Consul, who, of course, had nothing to do with the matter, and, finally, they offered to give us a house in another village, free of rent, if we would not come among them. But, having rented the house, we persisted in coming, and are now safely quartered in the house.

The storm which was raging on our account is at last dispersing, and we hope soon not only to have no difficulty with the people, but to be considered by them as their best friends.

As soon as they find they can not suc-

ceed, they will submit, and we shall have no further trouble. Just now the yard is full of workmen, who are fitting up the buildings so that they may become habitable.

The language differs somewhat from that spoken in Shanghai. It is, however, that called the "Mandarin Colloquial," which is spoken by all the educated men of the kingdom, and is the Court dialect at Peking. When learnt it will be more available than any other local dialect. By a little change and adaptation, what we know of the "Shanghai Colloquial" can be made use of here.

I have engaged a teacher, who promised to come to-morrow; with his help I hope soon to be busily engaged gathering up materials for usefulness.

I forgot to say that the place at which we are living is about 380 miles due north of Shanghai, in N. latitude 37 deg. 32 min., and E. longitude 121 deg. 23 min.

We are all in good health, and hope to continue so in this fine dry climate, and with the blessing of God upon us, to go forward in the work in which we have begun, seeing the fruit of our labors.

With all things *temporally* in our favor, we need but *his* grace to open the hearts of these poor heathen, and to keep *our* hearts warm, that we may have great success. Without his grace we are powerless. We ask the prayers and sympathies of the whole Church in this new enterprise.

Affectionately yours in Christ.

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## INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP BOONE, in a letter dated 17th July, mentions the return of the Rev. Mr. Scherechewsky to Shanghai. When his party reached the western borders of China, they found the country so overrun by rebels, that they could get neither boats nor land-carriage, and so were obliged to return.

Bishop Boone mentions, also, the return of Miss Conover to the United States. Considerations of health made this necessary. She sailed from Shanghai on the 13th July.

The Rev. D. D. SMITH, in a letter dated at Cheefoo, 13th July, says: "I am making progress in this language, this new dialect. We have not yet finished the repairs necessary for our new house, but in a week or two we hope to get rid of the carpenters.

“ We are still greatly pleased with the country. It is very healthy, and abounds in every thing that will render us happy. I only yearn to be able to preach to the people.”

FROM JAPAN we learn that the Governor of Nagasaki has given to Dr. Schmid written permission to practice and to teach ; and the Doctor writes that he is worn out with the amount of practice he has. Bishop Boone says the Doctor seems to be doing a noble work.

A LETTER from the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, dated Cape Palmas, August 13th, mentions the departure of Miss Merriam in the bark Edward for the United States, on the first of that month.

Mr. Hoffinan had recently returned from a tour of about thirty miles beyond Bohlen, in which he walked in three days about seventy miles. Was well received and improved in health.

RESIGNATION OF THE REV. JACOB RAMBO.—The return of Mr. and Mrs. Rambo to the United States was mentioned some months since. The continued delicate health of the latter has compelled Mr. Rambo, after nine years' faithful service, to retire from the African Mission. The Committee are very sorry to lose his valuable services.

LIST OF PACKAGES RECEIVED TO OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

FROM	FOR	ARTICLE.	FORWARDED BY
Ohio, Gambier—Young Ladies of Harcourt Par.....	St. Mark's Hosp., Af.....	1 box.....	Bark Ann
Pa., Philadelphia—Rev. J. Rambo.....	Rev. C. C. Hoffman, Africa.....	1 box.....	“
N. Y., White Plains—Grace, Dorcas Soc.....	“ “ “.....	1 half bbl.....	“
NO ADVICE.....	“ “ “.....	1 parcel.....	“
N. Y., Rochester—Mrs. N. T. Rochester.....	“ “ “.....	1 parcel.....	“

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE Treasurer of the Foreign Committee acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, from August 15th to October 1st, 1861.

Maine.				
Gardiner—Christ.....	\$50 00	Hydesville—St. James's.....	\$2 25	
New Hampshire.		Jericho—Calvary.....	2 00	
Concord—St. Paul's School Chapel.....	10 00	West-Rutland—Grace.....	2 50	\$7 75
Vermont.		Massachusetts.		
Guilford—Christ, Miss Charlotte Field	\$1 00	Brookline—Miss C. Fay, through Am.		
		Ch. Miss. Soc.....	5 00	

<i>Lenox</i> —Trinity, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	\$11 80	
<i>Stockbridge</i> —St. Paul's, for Af. ....	7 50	\$24 30
Rhode Island.		
<i>Newport</i> —Emmanuel, S. S., for Af. ....	3 06	
"    Zion, S. S., ed. Martha Littlefield, Af. ....	10 00	
<i>Providence</i> —St. John's, General, \$25; China, \$45. ....	510 00	
"    Miss Emily Waterman, by Rufus Waterman, Esq. ....	50 00	573 06
Connecticut.		
<i>Bristol</i> —Trinity .....	11 80	
<i>Hartford</i> —Christ, a member. ....	50 00	
"    Trinity .....	11 09	
"    " M. J. W." .....	5 00	
<i>Marbledale</i> —From Rev. Dr. Wheaton, \$20; Af. \$10 .....	30 00	
<i>Newtown</i> —Trinity .....	38 89	
<i>Roxbury</i> —Christ, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	5 00	
<i>Southport</i> —Trinity, S. S. Anniversary Offg., ed. Walter Bulkley, Af., \$20; Mrs. Walter Bulkley, do., \$5. ....	25 00	176 23
New-York.		
<i>Amenia</i> —St. Thomas, for Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	5 24	
<i>Brooklyn</i> —St. Ann's, Jas. Kirkwood, Esq., through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc. ....	50 00	
<i>Carmansville</i> —Intercession, \$120.29; S. S., \$11.26; Af. \$25.07. ....	159 62	
<i>Catskill</i> —St. Luke's, Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	19 08	
<i>Cold Springs</i> —St. Mary's .....	17 06	
<i>Cooperstown</i> —Christ .....	27 43	
<i>East-Hampton</i> —St. Luke's .....	2 50	
<i>Fairfield</i> —Trinity .....	2 00	
<i>Greenpoint</i> —Ascension, a communicant, \$5; Bride of a young officer in 7th Regiment, \$5, ed. in Af. ....	10 00	
<i>Kingston</i> —St. John's .....	21 13	
<i>Lithgow</i> —St. Peter's, Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	4 00	
<i>Monhasset</i> —Christ .....	32 02	
<i>New-York</i> —Ascension, "H" .....	2 00	
"    St. Peter's, S. S., for China. ....	25 00	
"    "A. N. L." $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	100 00	
"    Miss E. C. Jay, for China. ....	100 00	
"    "Mite," $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	7 53	
"    "A. B." .....	10 00	
"    A & B. ....	300 00	
<i>Pleasant Valley</i> —St. Paul's .....	2 00	
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Holy Comforter, Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	12 76	
<i>Red Hook</i> —St. Paul's, through Am. Ch. Miss. Soc. ....	15 00	
<i>Rhinebeck</i> —Messiah, Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	41 50	
<i>Schenectady</i> —St. George's, a member. ....	2 00	
<i>Tompkinsville</i> —St. Paul's, Wm. Fair's children, for China and Af. ....	2 00	
<i>Ulster</i> —Trinity, \$22.52; S. S., for China, \$5* .....	27 52	997 41
New-Jersey.		
<i>Elizabeth</i> —St. John's .....	25 30	
<i>Mount Holly</i> —Trinity, \$38.65; S. S., \$12.63. ....	51 31	
"    F. S. C., a friend to Missions .....	2 00	
<i>New-Brunswick</i> —Children's Hoffman Soc., for Af. ....	2 00	
<i>Miscellaneous</i> —R. B. D., ed. in Af. . . .	25 00	108 61
Pennsylvania.		
<i>Brownsville</i> —A Friend, Bishop Boone's special use for China Mission. ....	100 00	
<i>Carbondale</i> —Trinity .....	\$30 00	
<i>Forestville</i> —Chapel S. S., $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	13	
<i>Hobbesburg</i> —Emmanuel, for Greece. . .	2 50	
<i>Minersville</i> —St. Paul's, $\frac{1}{2}$ , \$3.57; S. S., $\frac{1}{2}$ \$0.95. ....	4 52	
<i>Oxford</i> —Trinity S. S. ....	8 00	
<i>Phila.</i> —Covenant, Pastor's Thank Offering .....	23 75	
"    St. Peter's .....	70 00	
"    Rev. Philip Brooks, for Af. ....	5 00	
"    Rev. R. J. Parvin, for Af. ....	5 00	
"    "A." China, \$10; Greece, \$5; Brazil, \$5 .....	20 00	
"    Rev. James Saul, for China. ....	50 00	
"    "H. G." .....	5 00	
"    "W." .....	10 00	
<i>Pittsburgh</i> —St. Andrew's, S. S., ed. Elizabeth Mattocks, \$25; Sarah Ormsby, \$25; Soo Kiung, \$12.90, China. ....	62 50	
<i>Port Richmond</i> —Messiah, Af., by Rev. E. W. Hening .....	4 00	
<i>Pottsville</i> —A Branch S. S. of Trinity, by Rev. D. Washburn .....	1 00	
<i>York</i> —St. John's, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	12 50	414 25
Delaware.		
<i>Newport</i> —St. James's, for Miss Conover's School, China. ....	6 00	
<i>Stanton</i> —St. James .....	6 00	12 00
Maryland.		
<i>Baltimore</i> —From K. $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	10 00	
<i>Charles Co.</i> —Nanjemoy, Rev. Robert Prout, for Af. ....	30 00	
<i>Easton</i> —Miss Mary Hammond, Sub. to <i>Cavalla Messenger</i> .....	1 00	
<i>Frederick Co.</i> —Urbana Par., Eliza Murdock, for Af. ....	5 00	
<i>Georgetown, D. C.</i> —St. John's, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	50 00	
<i>Queen Anne Co.</i> —St. Paul's, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	25 00	
<i>Talbot Co.</i> —Wye Parish, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	25 00	
<i>Washington, D. C.</i> —"Sigma," $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	25 00	171 00
Virginia.		
<i>Shepherdstown</i> —First earnings of a soldier, \$1; C. T. Butler, \$5; J. A. Smith, \$5; Rev. Dr. Andrews, \$19, for Af. ....	30 00	
Ohio.		
<i>Berkshire</i> —Grace .....	4 60	
<i>Gambier</i> —Rev. E. C. Benson, $\frac{1}{2}$ .....	5 00	
<i>Penfield</i> —Two little Episcopalians. ....	15	9 75
<i>Zanesville</i> —St. James.† .....		
Kentucky.		
<i>Louisville</i> —St. Paul's .....	15 00	
Michigan.		
<i>Monroe</i> —"A friend" .....	2 50	
<i>Plainfield</i> —Christ .....	3 00	5 50
Wisconsin.		
<i>Milwaukee</i> —St. Paul's .....	46 66	
Minnesota.		
<i>Minneapolis</i> —Gethsemane .....	10 00	
Miscellaneous.		
"W" .....	10 00	
A contribution .....	1000 00	1010 00
		\$3,671 57
Amount previously acknowledged. ....		53,769 42
Total from Oct. 1st, 1860 to Oct. 1st, 1861. . .		\$57,440 99

\* An acknowledgment in the June No., of \$25 from Rev. Dr. Robinson, Saugerties, should have been from the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of *Ulster*, for Greece.  
 † In July No., acknowledgment from this Parish was erroneously entered Painsville.



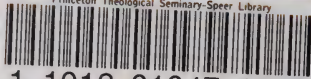


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